

THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

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W. C. ADAMS. B. BUETTNER.
ADAMS & BUETTNER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
JASPER, DUBOIS CO. IND.
WILL practice in the Dubois Circuit and Common Pleas Courts, and also in the Indiana Supreme, and all the Courts of the neighboring counties; they will promptly attend to the collection of claims of all kinds in Southern Indiana, entrusted to their care, and will also in connection with reliable Agents at the seat of the United States Government, procure pensions, Land Warrants, and attend to the settlement of all soldiers' claims against the General Government. [26]

George P. Dewese,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
ROME, IND.
WILL attend the Courts in Perry, Dubois and Crawford counties, and give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him. Jan. 23, '61.

JOHN BAKER, A. J. BECKETT,
Vincennes, Ind. Jasper, Ind.
BAKER & BECKETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
WILL practice in the Dubois Circuit and Common Pleas Courts. Particular attention paid to collections. June 20.

J. T. Dewese,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PETERSBURGH, IND.
WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care in Pike and adjoining counties. Nov. 2.

RUDOLPHUS SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JASPER, INDIANA,
WILL attend promptly to any business entrusted to him in any of the courts of Dubois county. Office at the corner of McDonald and — streets. mar13

W. H. DeWoll,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PETERSBURGH, INDIANA.
Will attend all terms of the courts in Dubois county. January 25th 1860-y

SEBASTIAN KUEBLER,
WAGON, COACH, PLOW AND HARROW
MANUFACTURER,
CORNER OF NEWTON & LAWRENCE STREETS,
Jasper, Indiana,
Would respectfully inform the public that he is now prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, in the best style. Purchasers will do well to call and examine his stock and work, as he is satisfied he can please them.
Blacksmithing and repairing of all kinds attended to promptly. mh7-y

R. BECK,
BOOT & SHOE STORE,
EAST SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE, JASPER.
WOULD respectfully inform the public that they have a large and splendid assortment of Boots and Shoes on hand, which they will sell as cheap as can be done anywhere, and will warrant all their work. Give us a trial. ROMUALD BECK.

New Hardware AND GROCERY STORE
THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has just received a fine assortment of all kinds of
HARDWARE & GROCERIES,
also, Wine and Liquors, which he will sell cheaper than any one in town. Give me a call, at the big brick.
April 10, 1861? JOSEPH EGG.

The Recruit.
"From a life with thee, dear mother,
To the field, by war notes deep,
I am summoned to far other—
And thou weest me but to weep.
Mounts, vale and wild unbroken,
Well I know to pass unhurt—
Mother, be thy wish but spoken,
Mother dear— and I desert!"
"Be it far from thee forever,
Thus to grieve me, O my son!
A deserter! never, never!
As to me, God's will be done.
But, dishonored, boy, beware thee!
How thy footsteps homeward flee!
Know, O son of mine, I bear thee
For thy country, not for me!"

Terrible Retribution:
A STORY OF A FAITHFUL DOG.
About fifteen years ago, in the western part of the State of New York, lived a lonely widow, named Mozher. Her husband had been dead many years; her only daughter was grown up and married, living at a distance of a mile or two from the family mansion.

And thus the old lady lived alone in her house by day and by night. Yet in her conscious innocence and trust to Providence she felt safe and cheerful; did her work quietly during the daylight, and at eventide lay down and slept sweetly.

One morning however, she awoke with an extraordinary and unwanted gloom upon her mind, which was impressed with the apprehension that something strange was about to happen to her or hers. So full was she of that thought that she could not stay at home that day, but must go abroad to give vent to it, by unobscuring herself to her friends, especially to her daughter. With her she spent the greater part of the day; and to her several times repeated the recital of her apprehensions. The daughter as often repeated the assurances that the good mother had never done injury to any person, and added, I cannot think any one would hurt you, for you have not an enemy in the world.

As the day was declining, Mrs. Mozher sought her home, but expressed the same feelings as she left her daughter's house.

On the way home she called on a neighbor, who lived at the last house before she reached her own. Here she again made known her continued apprehensions, which had nearly ripened into fear, and from the lady of the mansion she received answers similar to those of her daughter. You have harmed no one in your whole life time, surely no one will disturb or molest you, go home in quiet, and Rover shall go with you. Here Rover, (said she to a stout watch dog that lay on the floor) here Rover, go home with Mrs. Mozher and take care of her. Rover did as he was told; the widow went home, milked her cows, took care of every thing out of doors and went to bed as usual. Rover had not left her for an instant. When she was fairly in bed he laid himself down upon the outside of the bed; and as the widow relied on his fidelity and perhaps chide herself for needless fear, she fell asleep. Sometime in the night, she awoke, being startled probably by a slight noise outside the house. It was so slight however that she was not aware of being startled at all, but heard, as soon as she awoke, a sound like the raising of a window by her bed, which was in a room on the ground floor. Next there was another sound, as if some one was in the room and stepped cautiously on the floor. The woman saw nothing; but now for the first time felt the dog move, as he made a violent spring from the bed; and at the same instant something fell on the floor, sounding like a heavy log. Then followed other noises like the pawing of the dog's feet; but soon all was still and the dog again resumed his place on the bed without having barked or growled at all.

This time the widow did not go to sleep immediately, but lay awake wondering, yet not dreaming it best to get up. But at last she dropped asleep, and when she awoke the sun was shining. She hastily stepped out of bed, and there lay the body of a man extended on the floor, dead, with a large knife in his hand, which was even now extended. The dog had seized him by the throat with the grasp of death; and neither man nor dog could utter a sound till all was over. This man was the widow's son-in-law, the husband of her only daughter. He coveted her little store of wealth, her house, her cattle, and her land. And instigated by

this sordid impatience, he could not wait for the decay of nature to give her property to him and his, as the only heirs apparent but made his stealthy visit to a den of darkness in the gloom of the night. A fearful retribution waited for him. The widow's apprehensions, communicated to her mind and impressed upon her nerves by what unseen power we know not, the sympathy of the other woman who loaned her the dog, and the silent but certain watch of the dog himself, formed a chain of events which brought the murderer's blood upon his own head, and which is difficult to be explained, without reference to that Providence or over ruling power which numbers the hairs of our heads, watches the sparrow's fall, and shapes our ends, rough hew them as we will.

This is one of Uncle Toby's stories; and is derived, as to all its facts, from a most respectable quaker family, whose veracity he cannot doubt.—Portsmouth Chronicle.

The East and the West
While the West has severely felt the pressure of the war, and while its principal products, corn and pork, have been sold at unprecedentedly low prices, the East, and particularly New England, has been enjoying a season of remarkable and unusual prosperity. The New York Herald gives a list of dividends of the leading manufacturing corporations which in the aggregate represent a capital of twenty five millions. The half yearly dividends amount to upwards of a million dollars, averaging fully eight per cent per annum. The amount of dividends paid on the same stock last midsummer was only \$517,900. Facts like these speak their own comment, and yet it is said they only partially represent the gains of the last six months; for many of the corporations, after paying a liberal dividend, have added handsome amounts to their reserved funds.—Chicago Tribune.

Just as we said a few days ago, the East is enjoying herself while the West pays the piper. The East furnishes army supplies, and the west will be called upon one of these days to foot the bills, besides being deprived of the ability to meet them by depreciation in prices. The East can afford to let the war go on, while the West has anything left to pay for it.—Galena Courier.

Contrabands in the District.
Monday a curious spectacle was presented near the Federal Capitol—about sixty contrabands, of every age, sex and condition, marching under military escort to the contraband head quarters on Capitol Hill. They were mainly from Caroline county, Virginia, and about Fredricksburg, and were brought up last night on the steamer from Aquia Creek. It is noticeable that "likely boys" and "valuable girls" are few in these crowds of contrabands.
They are mainly lame or decrepid men and mothers with infants and very young children, not easily run off by fleeing masters. The contrabands are rapidly accumulating in the District, and seem to be maintained at the public expense until white people hire them. This is a very serious and improper drain upon the public treasury, for many are so feeble and so encumbered that they cannot earn a living. This District bills fair to become a National asylum for pauper blacks.

ABOLITIONISM THE PARENT OF SECESSION.
—We have time and again alleged that secession is the offspring of Abolitionism, and we have as repeatedly proved this allegation. In addition to the many proofs of this fact already given, we add another, a resolution the Abolition Convention Platform adopted in 1844, which was as follows:
"Resolved, That a political Union, in any form, between a slaveholding and free community, must necessarily involve the latter in the guilt of slavery; therefore secession from the United States Government is the duty of every Abolitionist."
What have you to say to this evidence, ye who deny that Abolitionism is the parent of secession?

UNAPPRECIATIVE NEGRO PREACHER.—A colored preacher discoursing in Washington on Sunday on the passage of the bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, stopped in the midst of his discourse and exclaimed "Glory to God!" whereupon a brother in the body of the church responded, "Glory to Lovejoy!" But the minister said, "No! God was entitled to all the glory." Lovejoy will no doubt feel slighted.

[Correspondence of the Jasper Courier.]
Letter from a Dubois Volunteer.
Mr. Editor.—Was you ever down in Dixie? I don't mean the "land of cinnamon seed, and sandy bottom," but I mean down in White river flats, where a man has but one shake (but that generally shakes off the mortal coil) where mosquitoes grow to the enormous size of geese; if not I would advise you, as soon as the Chivalry all die in the last ditch, to come down.

Well, we landed at this lovely spot of "secessia," on the 4th inst. after marching from West Plains 52 miles in two days. Gen. Curtis's Head quarters are at Batesville 9 miles above here. Gen. Sieel's Head quarters are at Jacksonport, at the junction of Black and White Rivers, distance from this place 15 miles. There has been a change made in our division, and for which, we are all down in the mouth. The 22nd Ind. 50th 25th and 44th Illinois Regts. have gone to the Mississippi River, under the command of Gen. Davis, our beloved passed on his route; many a brave hoosier's eye was dimmed with tears. Gen. Davis took command of this brigade early last fall; since then he has never left us; shared all our toil and privations, and gloriously led us through the terrible struggle at Pea Ridge; and better than all he is a Hoosier (no wonder we love him.) I do not know what will be the next move. Rumors say that the 18th Ind. Infantry and first Ind. Battery, are to constitute a brigade alone. I hope so. Although, Gen. Benton is a good officer, the 18th would prefer Col. Pattison, to McClellan himself. Our Regt. and the 8th Ind. are the only two regts. on this side of White River; and some say we are to stay here awhile, but it is all camp news; and no reliance to be placed in it. I notice that chivalry in this part of the sunny south, are fast giving up their die-in-the-last-ditch-ism, and are slucking in by hundreds, to take the oath of allegiance to U. S. and going home heartily ashamed of their part in the fast sinking vessel of rebellion. To all purposes Ark. is now clear of rebels. There are a few guerrilla bands scattered over the country. But it is fun to take them in.

We are all in high glee over the prospects of peace. The news is cheering indeed. Yorktown taken, and the "butter nuts," are flying in every direction isn't that glorious. Well, God knows it is time, for this unnatural and unholy war to close. Our country has been drenched in blood long enough, and I think every man with a spark of humanity in his breast will rejoice when this struggle closes, and when peace shall once more spread her balmy wings, over this now unhappy country, and will hail it as the dawn of a new millennium. The mail is about to leave so I will have to close.

A DUBOIS VOLUNTEER.
A MODEL PROCLAMATION.—The present is a war of long winded proclamations. The people would be glad, however, if our generals would borrow some of that terse and direct style which distinguished their fathers. Witness the proclamation of old Ethan Allen to the people of the rebellious town of Guilford, Vt. in 1790:
"PROCLAMATION.—I, Ethan Allen, declare that if the inhabitants of the town of Guilford do not instantly and peacefully submit to the constituted authorities of the State of Vermont, said town shall be rendered as the cities of Sodom and Gomorah, by h—l. ETHAN ALLEN.
History tells us that the Guilfordists read the proclamation and very sensibly acquiesced.

Who are the Disunionists?
To prove who are the disunionists, we may mention the example of one John A. Bingham, Black Republican member of Congress from the Black Republican State of Ohio, who, during the debate on the tax bill, a few days since, gave utterance to the following sentiment:
"Who in the name of heaven wants the cotton States or any other State this side of perdition to remain in the Union, if slavery is to continue?"

THE UNION AS IT WAS.—Occasionally some Republican paper printed off in the backwoods, affects to believe that republicans all want the Union restored again "as it was." With the Chicago Tribune, the general organ of North-western Republicanism, it is different. Saturday that paper asks:
Suppose the result of this war shall be to "restore the Union as it was"—what shall we have gained!

The Responsibility for the War.
We know of no example for the sublime impudence of the Republican leaders in denying their responsibility for the war. They shall not escape the responsibility, nevertheless.

The War nor secession was a necessary consequence of the election of Mr. Lincoln. He could himself have averted secession, and of course war, by a few simple, assuring words, spoken in good time after his election. The Republican leaders in congress could have averted secession, and of course war, by a little assuring legislation during the first few weeks of the secession which commenced in December, 1860; and after the secession of the cotton States, they could have confined secession to those States, which would speedily have collapsed; after a little assuring legislation. All this every intelligent reader understands as well as we do, and we have only to recall his recollection of events from the election to the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, to fix, in every intelligent readers' mind, the responsibility for the war.

But let us bring a little testimony to bear upon the question. Republicans are of late fond of quoting Douglas. In making him a witness, they admit us to the right of cross-question, and they cannot impeach the credibility of their own witness in any respect. We seek to know from Douglas, therefore; whether the Republican leaders might not have averted secession and war by a little assuring legislation; and we find his answer in a speech delivered by him in the Senate on the 31 day of January, 1861, on the measure of conciliation which himself had introduced. Said he:
"I believe this to be a fair basis of amicable adjustment. If you of the republican side are not willing to accept this, nor the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Crittenden) pray tell us what you are willing to do!

"I address the inquiry to Republicans, republicans alone for the reason that in the Committee of Thirteen a few days ago, every member from the South, including those from the cotton states (Messrs. Toombs and Davis) expressed their readiness to accept the proposition of my venerable friend from Kentucky (Mr. Crittenden) as a final settlement of the controversy, if intended and sustained by the Republican members.
"Hence, the sole responsibility of our disagreement, and the only difficulty in the way of an amicable adjustment, is with the Republican party."

Mark the language: "The sole responsibility of our disagreement, and the only difficulty in the way of amicable adjustment, is the Republican party." We sound this language in the ears of every man and woman in the land upon whom the consequences of this war fall with crushing weight.

There is another witness whom we wish to examine in this connection. It is Wendell Phillips, who was recently feasted by the Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and other republican leaders in Washington, and who certainly has lately been fully accepted as a gospel by the leading Republican press of the country. We want to show by him why the Republican or anti-slavery leaders in Congress would not agree to any of the measures of conciliation which were urged by Douglas, Crittenden and other patriots during the session of 1861-2, and which would have been accepted by the South, and averted secession and war. In a speech in Tremont Temple, Boston, after the close of the above named session of Congress, Phillips testified:
"The Anti slavery party had hoped for and planned disunion, because it would lead to the development of mankind and the elevation of the black man."
And added:
"In six months I expect a separation.—The game is up, the Union is at an end. We have purchased nothing but disgrace. The North is bankrupt in character as in money. Before the summer ends we shall see two confederacies."
We have said enough, and shown enough, to set the reader to thinking. We leave him to his thoughts.—Chicago Times.

A mosquito is a customer who tries to get inside the bar and take "a nip" without paying for it.

An extensive foundry and plow factory is being erected in Vincennes.